

# DEIFICATION CEREMONY

Rare Scene at Temple  
To Buddha.

## MANY JAPANESE ATTEND

Beautifully Dressed Children and  
Dignified Priests in the  
Procession.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Japanese Buddhists took part yesterday in the ceremony of the deification in their temple on Fort Lane. Rain and mud spoiled what would otherwise have been one of the most interesting Oriental religious fetes ever seen in Honolulu. The roads over which it was proposed to have the priests of Buddha, little children dressed in fantastic garb and multitudes of devotees, walk to the temple, were in such a condition that much of the program had to be abandoned, albeit many of the disciples waded through the mud and received their drenching with smiles. The temple had been handsomely decorated in honor of the great occasion. Two Buddhists came in hundreds, filling the place to overflowing long before the appointed hour yesterday forenoon.

When the procession reached the grounds from Palama, the starting place, time was permitted for the priests and those who were to take part in the services to prepare for the event. The building is of prepossessing design of Japanese architectural characteristics, two stories in height. The second story is reached by a broad flight of steps, and here the shrine and altar have been installed. The room will hold several hundred persons. Redwood abounds in its furnishings. At the rear of the room is a picturesque shrine, flanked on either side by doorways leading to a rear room. The shrine is elevated from the floor nearly two feet. Four wooden pillars support the color of redwood, supported a gilt-work facade with winged dragons and flowers in relief.

The altar erected within the shrine rests against the rear wall and represents the finest class of Japanese workmanship in scroll designing and gilding. It is in fact, a Buddhist temple in miniature with projecting eaves. The whole affair is nearly twelve feet in height and about eight feet wide. Gilded vase-like ornaments of wood form the altar, which is a mass of gilt with vermilion relief painting. A costly cloth heavily embroidered with gold thread, was draped over the lower part of the altar.

In the center of the shrine stood a long narrow table covered with a beautiful cloth of gold upon which were arranged several small figures in red and purple. This fell in heavy folds to the floor. A wooden slab representing an ancient scroll with upturned ends rested on the cloth, and upon this were several bronze urns each symbolizing a Buddha. One urn contained incense from which smoke drifted lazily upward to the ceiling, permeating the interior of the temple with a sweet odor, typifying the boundless mercy of Buddha. Two tall bronze candelsticks with candles burning throughout the day were conspicuous. A pair of lamps designed in much the same style as Aladdin's famous lamp, were suspended from the ceiling and cast a soft glow upon the altar below them.

The entrance of the high priest, Y. Imamura, accompanied by the lesser priests, T. Uchida, H. Matsumoto, K. Arai and U. Hirokane, was the signal that the deification ceremonies were about to be performed. The high priest was robed in rich vestments of his office. An undergarment of purple was worn, extending from the shoulders to his sandalled feet. A green upper garment with flowing sleeves was worn over this, while over all was a beautiful cloth-of-gold vestment, embroidered in heavy gold thread. The lesser priests were robed in black cowls of colored silk hanging from their shoulders over their backs.

Forty-two Japanese children of tender years were ushered into the temple wearing festive garb. The heads were adorned with ribbons held in place by green cords passed under their chins. Tiny tin ornaments dangled and jangled by means of strings of coral, which greatly amused the wearers. Each child wore a purple undergarment covered with gauzy dresses of white and pink silk. Each carried an imitation lotus flower. Their faces were whitened with powder, their lips rouged. The priest took his appointed seat before the altar, the lesser priests seating themselves on the sides. A written prayer carried by each priest, was opened and led by the high priest, a monotonous yet melodious chant began, punctuated by strikes upon a bronze bell of curious design, before which a priest knelt. The chant was unbroken during its long recitation. The voices of the priests were pitched to different keys, and were not varied. The congregation bowed their heads in devotion with their hands clasped together in prayer. Each devotee carried a circlet of coral or black beads which were wound around the two hands during the entire service.

The little ones were then arranged in order of procession two by two and headed by the priests the journey about the shrine was commenced. During the progress of the procession, the priests continued their chant. Around and around they moved, the little children seemingly taking much interest in the ceremony. The chant was given in an even, measured tone, and toward the end became slower until with a variation such as is intoned by Catholic priests, this portion of the service was brought to an end.

The priests delivered addresses to the people in their own language appropriate for the day, while Miss Barber, a teacher in the high school, made an address in English. She said there is one simple idea which has been the watchword of all religious teachers and this was the brotherhood of man. This is the central thought of the doctrine taught by Christ, and before Him, Buddha gave the same lesson to Asia when he taught love to all living beings and the oneness of the absolute Godhead. The altar to Buddha has been erected in honor of the one eternal, infinite, absolute existence. Here was to be seen the Japanese Church that stood for the name of that power

by which all other things were created, that power by which we live, move and exist today.

After the morning services a recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a similar service was given through. More addresses were delivered later in the afternoon, and services announced for 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the deification of the temple will be complete.

### Criminal Carelessness.

Irresponsible men who conduct the blasting operations in the Young block excavation near King street nearly caused a tragedy on that thoroughfare Saturday afternoon. Mrs. M. C. Widdifield and Mrs. Vida were driving along the street in a surrey. When opposite the board fence surrounding the excavation a terrific blast was set off. The horse which Mrs. Widdifield was driving was startled by the explosion and rearing up suddenly, turned about, overturning the carriage and throwing the occupants forcibly into the street. The horse kicked himself free from the carriage and ran in the direction of the capitol, but it was caught a short distance from the fence. The carriage was badly damaged. No flags of warning were displayed when the blast was set off. The practice of blasting on this excavation has been conducted in a manner which shows criminal carelessness to a marked degree.

## WHAT IS NEEDED MOST AT MANILA

The Place Wants New Banks and Better Harbor Facilities.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—A manufacturer of this city who has been in correspondence on the subject of tariffs in the Philippines with the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, of the Philippine Commission, has received a letter from Judge Taft, dated Manila, September 21, in which he says: "I was very interested to hear your letter, and am glad you took the trouble to send a paper on the tariff, which we are about to make up. We have just passed a civil service law which is on the whole, I think, the strictest law that has been passed under American auspices."

"I have no doubt we shall be able to work out successfully the problem before us if McKinley is elected. I do not mean to say there are not a great many difficulties with the policy of the Government toward these islands to be settled, but I do mean today there are none of them insuperable. We certainly need new banking facilities here and need better harbor facilities. We shall appropriate \$2,000,000 (Mexican) this week for the completion of the harbor, a work much of which was done by the Spaniards, but which remains useless without its completion. When the harbor facilities are better, doubtless direct American lines will be established to Manila. I feel confident Manila will become one of the great ports of the Orient. Only the surface of the possible prospective and business of these islands has been scratched."

"When you speak of letting Chinamen into these islands you touch a question that has a great many dangers connected with it and I could not now express an opinion on the subject."

"I hope there is no doubt about McKinley's election."

"With warm regards, believe me, sincerely yours,"

WM. H. TAFT.

## U. S. MEMBERS OF PEACE COMMISSION

They do not Need to be Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Attorney General Griggs has decided the members of the International Arbitration Commission selected by the President under the terms of the treaty agreed upon by The Hague Peace Conference, are not subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States. The President already has selected former President Harrison and former Senator George Gray of Delaware as members of this Commission, and they have accepted. Former President Cleveland was invited to become a member but declined. Two other members are still to be selected.

After the appointments were made, a question arose as to whether the President had the right to send the nominations to the Senate for ratification, and Attorney General Griggs was called upon for an opinion. He has rendered one to the effect that the members of the Commission are not officers of the United States within the meaning of the statute. They are not required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are, in fact, simply members of a commission selected by the President of the United States, whose services may be availed of by other countries in the settlement of controversies to which the United States is not a party. Their remuneration, in case their services are required, is to be provided for by the countries for which they act as arbitrators.

**WINNER OF THE DERBY.**  
The Prize of Two Thousand Sovereigns Goes to "Innocence."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting today the Derby cup of 2,000 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half, was won by C. Morley's "Innocence." Second place was taken by Sir E. Vincent's "Sylvia" and D. J. Jardine's "Refractor," with "Johnny" Reiff in the saddle, was third. Twenty-one horses ran.

**VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.**

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

# A CHINESE COLUMBUS

He Discovered America  
In 499 A. D.

## A MISSION TO MEXICO

Result of a Fresh Examination of  
Ancient Records of the  
Chinese Empire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Facts of great interest concerning the finding of Chinese records which show that the Mongolians discovered America in the year 499 A. D. were obtained by the New York Journal today. From absolutely reliable sources it is learned that the substance of the news from Peking is as follows:

Mah Twan Lin, a Chinese scholar, in a recent search among the musty official records of China brought forth an account of the voyage of Hwai Shan to "Fusang" (Mexico), where he left five missionaries, in the year 499.

Hwai Shan sailed from port of China along the coast to Kamchatka, thence his little ark skirted the Aleutian (Fox) Islands, finally reaching Alaska, where he landed and whose inhabitants Hwai Shan describes in the work just found.

Leaving Alaska the Chinese sailed down the Pacific, hugging the shore, fearing the storms of the open sea. Mexico was finally reached, where the little expedition of five missionaries landed.

These missionaries made themselves felt on the crude civilization of the natives. As told in last night's paper, the temples were built and the inhabitants of what is now Mexico and Lower California were initiated into the ancient faith of the Mongolians. China at that time, as every one knows, was far ahead of the rest of the world in all the arts and sciences. The five missionaries undoubtedly instructed the natives in architecture, the fashioning of instruments of war and peace, and the art of painting and decorating. All these signs remained in the ruins of the Aztecs and neighboring sections described in M. de Charney's "Ancient Cities of the New World."

The greatest possible interest is attached to this report, because tradition among the natives of Alaska tells of the appearance centuries ago of a strange people, coming from a far-off land. These stories are also too well known to need further comment. The relics of some progressive race are spread throughout the region described by de Charney. The Frenchman declared these ruins indicated that temples had been built by Buddha, though other archaeologists have contended that they showed undeniable evidence of having been erected by the Chinese.

It is claimed that the Chinese made numerous attempts to reach the new continent, which they evidently knew about. Their sailing vessels were small, and this explains why the adventurous Hwai Shan guided his unwieldy vessel along the line of the Aleutian Islands, up around to Alaska, which, he must have seen, was a new and vast region.

That he landed in Alaska the records found by Mah Twan Lin show, for the evidence is that Hwai Shan returned from his voyage in safety and was able to write of it for the benefit of his countrymen. Alaska must have been too chilly for the Mongolians and they sought a warmer climate, finally selecting what is now Mexico, a rich and beautiful tropical country, presenting alluring opportunities to the Chinese missionaries.

### CONFIRMED IN MEXICO.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Nov. 15.—The report that American officers have unearthed ancient records in Peking showing that the Chinese discovered America 1,500 years ago and erected temples in Mexico has aroused the greatest interest among the scientific men of Monterey and throughout this country. The Chinese temples alluded to are in the State of Sonora, on the Pacific Coast. The ruin of one of the temples was discovered near the town of Ures, in that State, about two years ago. One of the large stone tablets found in the ruins was covered with carved Chinese characters, which were partly deciphered by a learned Chinese who visited the ruins at the request of the Mexican Government. The Chinese made the assertion at the time that the ruins were those of a temple which had been erected many centuries ago by Chinese, but his statement was not received with credence. It has long been claimed that the Indians of the State of Sonora are the descendants of these early Chinese settlers. They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese. If the report of the finding of these records in Peking is verified an expedition will go from here to explore further the ancient temples of Sonora.

After the appointments were made, a question arose as to whether the President had the right to send the nominations to the Senate for ratification, and Attorney General Griggs was called upon for an opinion. He has rendered one to the effect that the members of the Commission are not officers of the United States within the meaning of the statute. They are not required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are, in fact, simply members of a commission selected by the President of the United States, whose services may be availed of by other countries in the settlement of controversies to which the United States is not a party. Their remuneration, in case their services are required, is to be provided for by the countries for which they act as arbitrators.

**WINNER OF THE DERBY.**  
The Prize of Two Thousand Sovereigns Goes to "Innocence."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting today the Derby cup of 2,000 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half, was won by C. Morley's "Innocence." Second place was taken by Sir E. Vincent's "Sylvia" and D. J. Jardine's "Refractor," with "Johnny" Reiff in the saddle, was third. Twenty-one horses ran.

**VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.**

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

**WINNER OF THE DERBY.**  
The Prize of Two Thousand Sovereigns Goes to "Innocence."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At the second day's racing of the Derby November meeting today the Derby cup of 2,000 sovereigns, a handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a half, was won by C. Morley's "Innocence." Second place was taken by Sir E. Vincent's "Sylvia" and D. J. Jardine's "Refractor," with "Johnny" Reiff in the saddle, was third. Twenty-one horses ran.

**VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.**

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

# EDISON CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED POWER PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Thomas Edison is perfecting an invention which promises an economic revolution for the industrial world. It is a plan to utilize all the energy stored in coal.

At present 90 per cent and more of this energy is lost in combustion.

Mr. Edison's invention aims to control the full power of coal by means of compressed air. By this means power enough could be extracted from a pound to two of coal to carry a man around the world. It would revolutionize the power industry, cutting down the cost of operation to figures undreamed of by the most hopeful economists.

"My invention," Edison said, "is a device for heating compressed air so that the losses in compression and utilizing as a power are made up."

No energy of the heat is lost except that which passes through the engine and is utilized there as power. The economy will depend only on the temporary waste at which the engine can be worked. The invention has already been applied to steam drills, and experiments are now being made with street cars and marine engines. It is a perfect solution of the problem of the heating of compressed air.

## CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE LEPERS THE GOOD REPORT OF OAHU'S MANAGER

Wray Taylor's annual concert for the Lepers' Merry Christmas will take place Tuesday evening December 11, in the Hawaiian opera house, arrangements of a very satisfactory nature having been made with Mr. Walter M. Giffard for the use of that building.

As to the program for this occasion it will probably be as good as one as was ever offered to this community. It will note the first appearance of Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, nee Loud, a talented soprano singer, recently from Illinois; also of Miss Alice Woods, who is a brilliant violinist. Mrs. Walter Hoffman, a favorite in musical circles, will give an operatic selection in costume. The famous Tuxedo quartet will appear and their singing will be a genuine musical treat.

Mr. Samuel Peck is down for a zither solo an instrument of which he is a complete master. Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, who is not heard in public as often as he ought to be, will contribute one of his charming cornet solos. Another number will be a duet for two cellos by Harold M. Mott-Smith and Wray Taylor, with Mrs. Mott-Smith as accompanist. Another gentleman with a fine tenor voice will probably be added to the program. The amateur orchestra, about thirty-two strong, will assist during the evening.

Tickets will be \$1, which includes a reserved seat. There will only be two prices, viz: \$1 for all seats down stairs and those in the balcony; admission to the gallery, 50 cents. On presenting tickets to Wall, Nichols Co. on a certain day to be hereafter announced, they will be changed for reserved seats. No doubt the regular ushers will line up and offer their services for this special charitable occasion. Tickets will be on sale all over town in a day or so.

There was not a quorum present at the meeting of the stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Company on Saturday and the meeting was consequently deferred, but not until after copies of the printed report of Manager Ahrens for the year ending September 15, 1900, had been handed around to those present.

In permanent improvements during the year that is past the sum of \$752,647.28 has been expended. It has been considered advisable by the directors to apply and distribute such expenses on future crops by a loan rather than use the total income of one year's crop for the purpose, as the profits from the expenditure for improvements will not be appreciable for some time to come. Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 were issued by the directors bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. These bonds are due and payable ten years from the date of their issue, the company reserving the privilege of redeeming them at any time after three years have expired. The company was put upon a dividend-paying basis by the issuance of these bonds and the treasurer now reports that besides the first dividend of 2 per cent paid last May, the company, beginning with September 1st, has ordered a 1 per cent per month dividend paid. The mill will commence to grind again almost immediately.

The following extracts from the report of the manager will prove of great interest: "During the year fifty-two miles of waterways have been dug, capable of carrying in freshet times 15,000,000 gallons of water per day to the twenty-three storage reservoirs, which hold 600,000,000 gallons of water. During the last few weeks these ditches and reservoirs have nearly paid for themselves on account of the bountiful supply of water they have secured. This agreeable saving has been the experience of the plantation during the last three weeks. Fifteen hundred acres of the 1901 crop are already planted. The clearing is virtually finished."

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

# EDISON CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED POWER PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Thomas Edison is perfecting an invention which promises an economic revolution for the industrial world. It is a plan to utilize all the energy stored in coal.

At present 90 per cent and more of this energy is lost in combustion.

Mr. Edison's invention aims to control the full power of coal by means of compressed air. By this means power enough could be extracted from a pound to two of coal to carry a man around the world. It would revolutionize the power industry, cutting down the cost of operation to figures undreamed of by the most hopeful economists.

"My invention," Edison said, "is a device for heating compressed air so that the losses in compression and utilizing as a power are made up."

No energy of the heat is lost except that which passes through the engine and is utilized there as power. The economy will depend only on the temporary waste at which the engine can be worked. The invention has already been applied to steam drills, and experiments are now being made with street cars and marine engines. It is a perfect solution of the problem of the heating of compressed air.

## CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE LEPERS THE GOOD REPORT OF OAHU'S MANAGER

Wray Taylor's annual concert for the Lepers' Merry Christmas will take place Tuesday evening December 11, in the Hawaiian opera house, arrangements of a very satisfactory nature having been made with Mr. Walter M. Giffard for the use of that building.

As to the program for this occasion it will probably be as good as one as was ever offered to this community. It will note the first appearance of Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, nee Loud, a talented soprano singer, recently from Illinois; also of Miss Alice Woods, who is a brilliant violinist. Mrs. Walter Hoffman, a favorite in musical circles, will give an operatic selection in costume. The famous Tuxedo quartet will appear and their singing will be a genuine musical treat.

Mr. Samuel Peck is down for a zither solo an instrument of which he is a complete master. Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, who is not heard in public as often as he ought to be, will contribute one of his charming cornet solos. Another number will be a duet for two cellos by Harold M. Mott-Smith and Wray Taylor, with Mrs. Mott-Smith as accompanist. Another gentleman with a fine tenor voice will probably be added to the program. The amateur orchestra, about thirty-two strong, will assist during the evening.

Tickets will be \$1, which includes a reserved seat. There will only be two prices, viz: \$1 for all seats down stairs and those in the balcony; admission to the gallery, 50 cents. On presenting tickets to Wall, Nichols Co. on a certain day to be hereafter announced, they will be changed for reserved seats. No doubt the regular ushers will line up and offer their services for this special charitable occasion. Tickets will be on sale all over town in a day or so.

There was not a quorum present at the meeting of the stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Company on Saturday and the meeting was consequently deferred, but not until after copies of the printed report of Manager Ahrens for the year ending September 15, 1900, had been handed around to those present.

In permanent improvements during the year that is past the sum of \$752,647.28 has been expended. It has been considered advisable by the directors to apply and distribute such expenses on future crops by a loan rather than use the total income of one year's crop for the purpose, as the profits from the expenditure for improvements will not be appreciable for some time to come. Bonds in the amount of \$100,000 were issued by the directors bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. These bonds are due and payable ten years from the date of their issue, the company reserving the privilege of redeeming them at any time after three years have expired. The company was put upon a dividend-paying basis by the issuance of these bonds and the treasurer now reports that besides the first dividend of 2 per cent paid last May, the company, beginning with September 1st, has ordered a 1 per cent per month dividend paid. The mill will commence to grind again almost immediately.

The following extracts from the report of the manager will prove of great interest: "During the year fifty-two miles of waterways have been dug, capable of carrying in freshet times 15,000,000 gallons of water per day to the twenty-three storage reservoirs, which hold 600,000,000 gallons of water. During the last few weeks these ditches and reservoirs have nearly paid for themselves on account of the bountiful supply of water they have secured. This agreeable saving has been the experience of the plantation during the last three weeks. Fifteen hundred acres of the 1901 crop are already planted. The clearing is virtually finished."

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres of short ratoons.

Over 20,000 tons of sugar can be expected for the next crop. That crop which will be taken off next grinding season will consist of 1,200 acres of plant cane, 800 acres of long ratoons and 500 acres